BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR FIRST WEEK IN NOV.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.
1. Sunday—All Saints	6 44	5 16
2. Monday	6 45	5 15
3. Tuesday—Bat. Hohenlinden, 1800	6 46	5 14
4. Wednesday—Day's length 10 h. 42 m.	6 47	5 13
5. Thursday—Bat. Tippecanoe, 1811	6 47	5 13
6. Friday—Bat. of Belmont, 1861	6 48	5 12
7. Saturday—Bat. of Port Royal, 1861	6 49	5 11

Last Quarter, Tuesday, 3d November. New Moon, Wednesday, November 11th.

Observations on Weather.—Indian Summer still continues—Thermometer 70 to 75 degrees.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North—Beast Butler Sent to North Carolina—The Fight at Chickamauga, &c.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.—Northern dates 2d received.—Butler assigned to command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina in place of Foster.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29.—*To Halleck, etc:* In the fight of last night the enemy attacked Garey's division posted at Wauhatchie, on three sides and broke his camp at one point, but was driven back in gallant style by part of his force, the remainder being held in reserve.

Howard, while marching to Garey's relief, was attacked in the flank, the enemy occupying in force two commanding hills on the left of the road. He immediately threw forward two of his regiments and took both at the point of the bayonet, driving the enemy from his breastworks and across Lookout Creek. In this brilliant success over our old adversary, the conduct of the 11th and 12th entitle them to the highest praise.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj. Genl.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—An extraordinary case of treason has recently come to light, having for its object the overthrow of the State government and the release of the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, and capture of the Arsenal at Columbus and the release of John Morgan and his officers. The conspiracy was brought to light by a U. S. detective, who was supposed by the parties implicated to be a rebel spy. Many arrests have been made.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter continued furiously all night and is still going on. No report from the Fort this morning.

The Richmond Enquirer on the President and Gen. Bragg.

The Richmond papers can say what they please of the President or his administration; they can accuse him of selfishness and denounce him for stubborn indifference, and no one says a word about their loyalty, but if a North ern paper dare raise its voice against fanaticism and imbecility, indifference to the people's wishes and the vital interests of the country, these same sheets or some of them go into fits of righteous indignation and denounce it as treason. We cannot approve all the acts of the President but we have but little to say in the way of "finding fault, and leave undone nothing that we can do to strengthen his hands. We publish the following to show that what is considered admissible in Richmond is proclaimed as treasonable in North Carolina:

A SPECIAL SENTIMENT FROM GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.

In a private letter it was my privilege to see, in reply to a gentleman who had written to him on the occasion of the late victory of Chickamauga, saying, "The Confederacy embraces you! Be generous, and cease to have enemies!" Gen. Braxton Bragg, with more than Roman virtue, says: "No man in my position, dear sir, can 'cease to have enemies.' For doing his duty, bad and indolent men will denounce him. For neglecting it, good men will and ought to do it. Of the two, I prefer the former." In the light of this sentiment, the antecedents of this renowned hero become more than illustrious—they are sublime.

MARLBOROUGH.

October 15th, 1863.

All men will unite with our friend "Marlborough" in admiration of the noble sentiments he quotes from Gen. Bragg, and as to "enemies," General Bragg has none in the office of the *Enquirer*. Here he has warm admiration, kind wishes, and generous hopes for his continued usefulness to our country and its cause. But neither the noble sentiments of Gen. Bragg, nor the greatest admiration of his friends will supply that confidence which we feel compelled to assert Gen. Bragg has utterly lost.

Confidence in the military capacity of the General is the first prerequisite to every and any success, and when once this is lost, when the subordinate officers and men cease to regard their General with exalted and implicit trust, all discipline is gone, and the prospect of usefulness grows dim and unpromising. That Gen. Bragg no longer enjoys the confidence of his army cannot be disputed, since it is asserted upon evidence that we cannot question, that every Major General of the army, except Breckenridge and Lt. Gen. Longstreet, (restrained by considerations of personal delicacy,) united in memorializing the President for a change of commanders. These division Generals spoke not only their own sentiments, but represented the army, and with such feelings between the army and its commander, it is impossible that success can attend that army. A separation must take place; either General Bragg must cease to command the army, or, we fear the army will soon refuse to be commanded by Gen. Bragg. This reported memorial, if actually presented to the President, places upon him the responsibility of Gen. Bragg's continuance; and more than this, all future disasters which may attend that army will be directly chargeable to the President, if he persists in retaining Gen. Bragg. We put it, therefore, to the President, with all the earnestness of friendship, that he will not take upon himself so fearful a responsibility; but yielding to a necessity which, however much it may be regretted, cannot now be obviated, remove an obnoxious commander, and give increased efficiency to a splendid and gallant army.

Were General Bragg possessed of all the military genius that ever graced a commander, unless his army had confidence in him, he could never accomplish with it, what a less gifted, but more trusted commander, would easily attain. To persist in retaining Gen. Bragg, after this memorial, will be showing an utter disregard to the expressed wishes of gallant and meritorious officers.

But is there no sacrifice that General Bragg should make? He knows the state of feelings between himself and his subordinate officers. Will he not, forgetting his own personal wishes, demand a removal, or at least that another General be appointed to the command?

Every friend—not every flatterer—will advise General Bragg to remove the difficulty that is alleged to impair the usefulness of the army, by declining to command where he no longer enjoys the confidence of his subordinates. Such an act of self sacrifice would be the practical exemplification of the noble sentiment that our friend "Marlborough" has quoted. It would present him to the country as preferring the success of the cause to personal gratification. We implore him, as we have the President, to solve this difficulty by requesting the President to call General Joseph E. Johnston to the command of the army.

The recall of General Johnston to the command of that army would be the practical burying of hostile and unfriendly feelings that have already done irreparable injury to our country's cause. It would be the inauguration of an era of good feelings from which would date our final success. The whole Southwest would hail such a recall as the harbinger of returning victory.

With General Johnston in command and Gen. Bragg as second or chief of staff, the usefulness of both officers would be called into service, the prejudice of the subordinate officers respectfully consulted, and yet General Bragg's great usefulness not lost to the army. As at present arranged, the great military capacities of General Johnston, which we have reason to believe are highly appreciated by the President, are lost in the cane-brakes of Mississippi. We are, perhaps, better able to ascertain public sentiment than the President can be. No man speaks to him unless to agree with him; he hears but one side of public sentiment; but we hear and read both. We publish not a tithe of what we learn, for we feel no disposition to make public the complaints that reach us. We have suppressed much that otherwise we would have published. We should not now undertake to express an opinion if we did not believe we see gathering a storm whose fury may do much harm to our cause, and give the President much mortification. President Davis is an object of attachment from all classes of the people; he enjoys their confidence and has enlisted sentiments far kinder than the most exalted respect. But nevertheless there are those with whom he is not the favorite that he is with the great mass of the people. To undermine the popularity; to withdraw that respect; to misrepresent his conduct; to present him as a self-willed and stubborn man, consulting private pique and personal malice, is the constant effort of active and industrious men. General Johnston, with an insignificant command in Mississippi, and General Bragg, retained without the confidence of the army in Tennessee, are potent and powerful examples for the malice and misrepresentation of these men.

We therefore repeat, that a reorganization of the army before Chattanooga is absolutely necessary, and we put it to the President to consult the wishes of the division generals, and change the commanding officer. We believe that General Johnston enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of the soldiers and officers and people of the Southwest, and we feel confident that his abilities will retrieve the lost States of Tennessee and Kentucky.

PRESERVING BUTTER.—The farmers of Aberdeen, Scotland, are said to practice the following method of curing their butter, which it gives it a great superiority over that of their neighbors:

Take two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of sugar, and one ounce of common saltpetre; take one ounce of this composition to one pound of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use. The butter cured with this mixture appears of a rich marrowy consistency, and fine color, and never acquires a brittle hardness or taste salty. Dr. Anderson says: "I have eaten butter cured with the above composition that had been kept for three years, and it was as sweet as at first. It must be noted, however, that butter thus cured is to stand three or four weeks without being used. If it is sooner opened, the salts are not sufficiently blended with it, and sometimes the coolness of the nitre will be perceived which totally disappears afterwards.

The following telegrams were received too late on Tuesday night for our Western Edition, and we insert them to-day:

Later from the North and Europe.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.—Northern dates of the 30th have been received. News unimportant. The trains run out on the Orange and Alexandria railroad as far as Catlett's Station, thirteen miles this side of Manassas, and will be repaired in a few days to the advance corps of the army.

Guerrillas continue to harrass the flanks and rear of the army, doing much mischief. Twenty-four wagons were captured on Wednesday, near Gainesville by the rebels. It is thought the rebels will be forced into a general engagement.

The rebels have been driven from the Ridge Mountain on the south side of the Tennessee, and communication between Chattanooga and Bridgeport re-established immediately.

Lincoln has formally received Senor Romero, Minister of the Juarez Government.

The United States steamers cruizing among the British Islands were ordered away from the Port of Prince Edward's Island.

European dates to the 2d received. The *Alabama*, *Georgia* and *Tuscarora* were cruizing around the Cape of Good Hope. The *Vanderbilt* had arrived at the Cape in pursuit of the *Alabama*. The British Admiralty had decided to construct a new squadron of iron gunboats.

Henry Ward Beecher addressed an immense audience at London. He met with few expressions of dissent.

The London *Times* combats Beechers' arguments. The insurrection in Caucassia was growing serious. The black sea flotilla of Russia was being fully completed.

Two divisions of infantry and several batteries of artillery had been ordered to Poland to reinforce the Czar. A band of Poles had been cut off near Lublin.

The Paris papers says that England and France have been negotiating for the identical note on the Polish question. It is rumored that France is urging the expulsion of the ex-King of Naples from Rome.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3.—The President to-day visited the gunboats and was received on board the flag ship *Charleston* by Captain Tucker and officers. From these the President and party went to Sullivans Island and was received by Gen. Ripley, commanding post. He was received at the latter by Col. Wm. Butler, commanding the Fort and batteries. All the officers and men were at their various posts. The President passed Clingman's Brigade in review, and was enthusiastically cheered by the troops. He then visited Mt. Pleasant and inspected the works there and reviewed the brigade commanded by Colonel Keitt.

The President was accompanied by his aids, Cols. Johnston and Lee, and Gens. Beauregard, Gilmer, Ripley, Wise, Soule, and Captains Elliott and Chisolm. While on Sullivan's Island the party rode up and down the beach, the Monitors and the enemy's land batteries at the time in full play on Sumter. The party was plainly visible to the Yankees, they being not a mile distant. The President will visit the lines on James Island to-morrow.

The bombardment of Sumter to-day continued heavy. The garrison are, however, in good spirits. Private Gibbs, 12th Ga., was killed on Monday night by mortar shell. Six hundred and fifty-six shots were fired from sun down on Monday till sun down on Tuesday. One mortar shell exploded wounding three men slightly.

From Richmond

RICHMOND, Nov. 3.—Reliable intelligence received this evening confirms the reported landing of a large body of Yankees at Newport News. The War Department has received nothing from Bragg's army. Nothing from the Rappahannock to-night.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Equity.
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore on motion ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Augustine Leitch, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday in August, 1863, and in the 88th year of Independence.

A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

Nov 4-6w

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

A RARE CHANCE.

SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, CARPETING, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE of George S. Stevenson, deceased, will sell at public auction, in the town of Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, the furniture belonging to said estate, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

1 Piano and Stool
1 Sofa, 2 Divans
2 Mahogany Table, 8 Mahogany Chairs
1 Set of Cottage Furniture, consisting of
1 Wardrobe, 1 Bedstead, 1 Bureau
6 Chairs, 1 Rocking Chair
1 Washstand, 1 Candle Stand.

CARPETING, VIZ:

1 Fine Brussels Carpet
1 Brussels Carpet cut in lengths for a large room
2 Rugs, 1 Brussels Stair Carpet
1 Three-ply Carpet
8 Arm Chairs (Oak)
1 Oak Rocking Chair
1 Hat Rack, 1 Writing Desk
Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., &c.
Crockery and Glassware.

Terms of sale, cash or six months credit, at the option of the purchaser. A. T. JENKINS.
Executor of the estate of Geo. S. Stevenson, dec'd.
Alamance Circuit, N. C., Oct. 31, 1863. Nov 4-td

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY THE 14th of November next, the following Machinery, viz:

1 6 Horse Steam Engine.
1 Wood Planer, (Daniel's.)
1 Moulding and Stave Machine, with full set of Knives. } C. B. Rogers.
1 Turning Lathe, (Wood)
1 Crozing Machine.
1 Hoop Splitter.
1 Hoop Shaver.
1 Stave Jointer.
2 Circular Saws.
Belting and Shafting.

The above may be treated for privately until the day of sale. JNO. WILKES,
Oct 31 5t* Charlotte, N. C.

RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. TWENTY SHARES STOCK IN WILmington and Weldon Railroad Company. Apply to
Nov 4 2t* KEMP P. BATTLE.

380 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR cash, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Monday, the 16th Nov., three hundred and eighty acres of Land adjoining the lands of Moses Allen, Hillory Thompson and others, 4 miles west of Huntsville Depot and near the Falls of Neuse river, all woods except about forty acres—can be bought privately if application be made to
Oct 29-oawtd W. H. HIGH.

TO REFUGEES—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF KINSTON, N. C., a fine Lot and large House, containing eight rooms, three of which are large. Refugees in want of a home, or others, wishing to invest Confederate money in real estate, will here find a favorable opportunity. For terms &c., apply to JOHN T. WALSH.
Oct 28 6t Goldsboro, N. C.

QUAKER MEADOWS FOR RENT.

ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW AND HEIRS OF the late Col. Jas. C. S. McDowell, I shall, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, at the Court House in Morganton, lease for 2 years to the highest bidder the lands and plantation known as "Quaker Meadows."

This place lies on the Catawba River, about 2 miles from Morganton, and for location and fertility is unsurpassed by any Farm in the County of Burke.

The tract consists of about 1,600 acres, one half of which is cleared, and of this more than 500 acres rich river bottom.

The place will be let in two parcels.

The Homestead contains a large 2 story Brick Dwelling, with the usual out buildings found on a large plantation.

The other section has a good Dwelling House and out Houses.

Possession given immediately.

At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fodder, Hay, &c., and a few Negroes hired out. CHAS. MANLY.
Oct 22 sawlmnov

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Sales Room of Creech & Litchford, Auctioneers, in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.
RICHARD B. SEAWELL,
Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the cases of Franklin and Elam Smith, *ex parte*, made at Fall Term, 1863, the undersigned Clerk and Master in Equity, will proceed to sell the Lands in the pleadings mentioned and described on Monday of Court week—being the 16th day of November, A. D., 1863.—There are two tracts—one belonging to Franklin and the other to Elam Smith—containing each about 130 acres, which will be sold *separately*. The Land is about 10 miles East of Raleigh, adjoins the land of Tom. Bridges, Burrell Temple and others, and is the lot of land which was allotted to the said Franklin and Elam by the Commissioners who were appointed by the County Court to divide the Land between the heirs of John Smith, dec'd.

The sale will take place at 12 m. at the Court House door on a credit of six months with approved security, or for *cash*, if the purchaser desires it.
Oct 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.
THOS. D. HUGO,
Oct 20-tf Major and Ordnance Officer.
Standard copy till forbid.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Quartermaster Department. THOS. D. HUGO,
July 4-tf Captain C. S. A.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.
WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Oct 20-sawtd Grand Secretary.

WANTED.

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.
Oct 20-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL place of Land near Raleigh. Apply at the office of the Progress.
July 21-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to receive into the service of the State of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the interest of deserters and local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Recruiting service.

Companies not to exceed one Hundred, rank and file.
By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:
(Signed) P. N. PAGE,
Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battallion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
Wm. L. Cole, Captain and A. A. A. G.
Oct 10-1m

Surgeon General's Office,
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 2, COMPOsed of the following named Medical Officers:

Surgeon M. F. ARENDELL,
Surgeon W. W. FOOTE,

Will meet at the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th October.

At Statesville, in Iredell county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.

At Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d November.

At Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th November.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th November.

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from "Home Guard" duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's Office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 16-tnov11 Surgeon General North Carolina.

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.,
October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. I.

In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours to report to this office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their commands will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] PETER MALLETT,
Oct 8-1m Col. Com'd'g Post.

Office Medical Director,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:
P. E. HINES,
Oct 10 2awlm Medical Director.

LABORERS ON FORTIFICATIONS AT RALEIGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE OWNERS of slaves, and to the Free Negroes, employed on the intrenchments at Raleigh, that the pay rolls are now made out, and that they will be paid in person or to their agents, with duplicate powers of Attorney, by applying to Capt. Wm. B. Gulick, Paymaster for the State of North Carolina.

H. T. GUION,
Lt. Col. Art'y and Eng'r.

N. B.—The parties interested will save themselves much trouble, by appointing one or more agents from each County, qualified with legal powers of Attorney in duplicate, sealed and subscribed to before two witnesses. The following simple form will answer:

We do hereby appoint ———— of the County of ————, our true and lawful Attorney to receive payment and receipt for us, for all monies due us from the State of North Carolina for the labor of our slaves during the month of ———— on the fortifications at Raleigh N. C.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of ————, 1863.

———— [SEAL.]
———— [SEAL.]
———— [SEAL.]
———— [SEAL.]
———— [SEAL.]
Witness:
Oct 30-2w

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lash & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PRODUCERS OF BE the 5th Congressional District of that from and after the 15th inst., the Bladders and Salt will be received at all the depots in said District. Farmers are requested to call and the public service be promptly attended to. The especially wheat, which is now needed by the Army. Agents are authorized to contract with millers for grinding the Tithe wheat, to which shall the point of delivery is brought nearer the producer. Corn in the ear will not be received before the 1st of November, and shelled corn not sooner than the 1st of January next.

C. B. HARRISON,
Oct. 14-3w Capt. A. P. Q. M. 5th Con. Dis. N. C.
Hillsboro Recorder and Standard copy 6 times.

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A HOUSE CONTAINing from 3 to 6 Rooms, somewhere on or close to Fayetteville street. Good references. Apply at Progress office.
Oct 20-tf

NOTICE.

DR. BABCOCK'S FINE BLOODED HORSE will stand for Mares at his residence, for the balance of the season. Price $10.
Raleigh, Nov 6-1w

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, IN GRANville county, on the 25th October last, my negro man SILAS. He is about 24 years old and about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, downward look, with large feet and hands. He had on when he left a soldier's cap, frock coat and wooden buttons of stripes. The last I heard of him was at Franklin Depot, and he swore to some that he intended to go to the Yankees if he could get through the Race. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or for his confinement in jail so that I can get him.

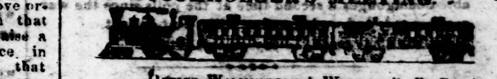
Nov 5 tf JORDAN D. MOSS.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SUNday last, at Charlotte, N. C., my negro man TOM, aged twenty eight years. He is about five feet ten inches in height, of dark complexion, stammers when frightened, weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds, head and face small and round. He is a very likely negro. Tom is no doubt trying to get to Currituck county with a forged pass, and will probably pass through Raleigh and Weldon. He is familiar with Railroads. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me.

Oct 21-2w* WM. R. GORDON.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.



OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November next.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 23, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND of twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 28th of November next.—Books for Transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of November, until after the 18th.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary & Treasurer.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

Office N. C. Railroad Company,
SALEM, Oct. 23, 1863.

A LARGE SALE OF ELIGIBLE TOWN LOTS will be sold at this place on Thursday, November 5th, 1863. The town is finely situated, immediately on the Railroad near Graham; the lots are laid off 200 feet square, the streets 100 feet wide, with two large open squares, and the sale claims the attention of all persons wishing to secure a pleasant and healthy home.

Terms cash, or approved bonds at six months, with interest from date. THOMAS WEBB,
Oct 26 td President.

WANTED.

A GOOD TANNER WANTED, ONE THAT CAN come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. My address is Gibsonville, N. C.
Oct 27-10t* D. P. FOUST.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP,
Aug 21-tf W. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

GOODS! GOODS! AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, including Flannels, Calicoes, Bleached Cotton, &c., &c., &c. Also an elegant lot of Crockery.
Oct 12 1m

Bank Cape Fear, Oct. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 150.

A DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. HAS BEEN DEclared by this Bank, payable to the Stockholders on 1st November.

J. G BURR, Cash'r.
Oct 20-2w
Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard copy 2 weeks.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel. Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR Wax, Tallow or Lard, either in large or small quantities. Fair exchange made at the Graham Candle Factory. KLAPP & BERRY.
Oct 7-1m Graham, N. C.

LARD, TALLOW AND WAX WANTED

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR either of the above articles, either in large or small quantities, at the Candle Factory, in Graham, N. C.—All those that have will please to address

KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 7-1m Graham, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED! WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pounds of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S. A.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness as heretofore, in all its various branches.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON.
May 14-tf Attendant.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 24-tf

WANTED TO EXCHANGE

OLD AND NEW BANK NOTES FOR GOLD AND SILVER. The private Gold will be $20 and upwards. Gold in lots of $100 and upwards.
Oct 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Aug 3-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1863.

The Same Old Cry.

We have taken no part in the canvass for Congress now closed. We have had no favorite candidates and have only published cards and circulars in the way of business, and that without comment. Ours is a *news* and not a *political* paper, and we could not plunge into the contest for Congress had we had the inclination to do so, which we did not, without injustice to our thousands of readers who take the paper because they want a *newspaper*.

But the election is now over and we have but little doubt but nearly if not all the candidates of the *Conservative* party are elected, and this too in the face of the assertions by certain presses and demagogues that the State would be *disgraced* if such was the case. When Vance was a candidate these same skulkers denounced him as a Unionist and a traitor, but the people heeded them not, and elected him; and before he had well got warm in his seat they whipped round and almost smothered him with their fulsome eulogies. They were understood then, and they are understood now. The men that they have denounced as traitors will be elected, and while they have declared that such an event would disgrace the State, and that they would *leave it*, we shall not be surprised to see them fawning around those they have libelled and traduced in less than a month. As to the skulkers and cowards who have threatened to leave the State if certain gentlemen were elected to Congress, we have only to say that we hope they will not delay their going, but go at once. The State will be much better off without than with them. We know of no traitors in the field—certain it is no tory will be elected to Congress by the people of North Carolina. If we are not very much mistaken, the people of this State, in the army and at home, have rebuked the insolence of these miserable demagogues a second time at the polls since the war commenced, and we hope they will now be silent.

We shall have more to say on this subject.

Comparing the Polls.

Section 6th, chapter 3d, of the laws of this State, passed at the 2d extra session of 1861, provides that the sheriff or other returning officer of the Counties of each Congressional District shall attend on Wednesday next after each election at the following places to compare the votes.

At Plymouth, in the 1st District.
At Greenville, in the 2d District.
At Warsaw, in the 3d District.
At Lumberton, in the 4th District.
At Franklinton, in the 5th District.
At Greensborough, in the 6th District.
At Troy, in the 7th District.
At Charlotte, in the 8th District.
At Wilkesborough, in the 9th District.
At Asheville, in the 10th District.

It also provides that if any returning officer should be prevented by accident from reaching the place of meeting on Wednesday, his returns shall be received on the day following.

The ordinance of the Convention amending the ordinance providing for soldiers voting, passed in May, 1862, provides that the proper returning officers of every County in this State shall include in their returns the votes of officers and soldiers given in any election in which they may be entitled to vote by law, if received within twenty days after they are cast; and the said returning officers shall not make up their returns and declare the result of said elections until the expiration of twenty days as aforesaid.

And the act of the called session of the Legislature, passed July 7th, 1863, provides that when any place appointed by the existing laws for the sheriffs to meet and compare the votes for members of Congress in said Districts shall be in the possession of the enemy, the sheriffs or other returning officers in said District may meet at any other place in said District and compare the polls, and declare who is elected, under the same rules and regulations as are now provided by law.

As the ordinance referred to does not expressly repeal the act of the Legislature in regard to the day on which the sheriffs of the different Districts are to meet to compare the votes, we learn that it is the opinion of legal gentlemen, who have been consulted on the subject, that they should meet on the Wednesday following the day of the election, and compare the votes as far as received; and if it shall appear that all the votes from the army have not been received, they should provide for another meeting at the expiration of twenty days from the day on which the army vote was cast, in order that all the votes polled may be embraced in the final returns. It is evident that the ordinance of the Convention was passed with particular reference to the voting for Governor and members of Assembly, which was to take place the following summer, and that its effect upon the act of the Legislature above referred to, was not adverted to. But as it embraces in general terms the voting for members of Congress, it is necessary to construe it with reference to that also, and as repealing it only as far as it may do so by express words.

After being chased out of Northern Virginia we supposed the Yankees would be quiet for a while, but not so. The landing of a heavy force at Newports News indicates another demonstration on Richmond, and the movement will no doubt be made at once. Meade's forces have probably been divided, and while a portion are advancing from Manassas towards Richmond—the advance being this side of Warrenton Junction—the balance have been thrown around to Fortress Monroe for a move by the Peninsula or the South side of the James river. But all these routes have been tried before, and General Lee is not to be deceived or entrapped. If they approach Richmond by the Northern Virginia route he will be there, and if they attempt it on either side of James river they will find him in their front, and at the head of an army that has met and hurled back a half dozen or more advances on Richmond.

The impending battle at Chattanooga, the furious bombardment at Charleston and the threatened advance on Richmond excites the populace to a fever heat, and a great battle and a great victory is the only thing that can give relief. In Virginia, where General Lee and his battle-worn veterans keep watch, we have no fears, for we know that they are equal to any and every emergency, but at Charleston and Chattanooga we are not so sanguine. The enemy have an immense force on the Tennessee river, and we are confident, from recent movements, that General Bragg must fight where he is or fall back. If he falls back he surrender every inch of Tennessee, the enemy will follow him into Georgia, and the retrograde movement will tend to demoralize and disheartenboth our soldiers and the people; and if on the other hand he fights, he must meet a force which is, numerically, greatly superior to his own. We must trust, however, to the superiority of our Generals and the invincibility of our veteran troops.

The enemy are pressing us on every side, while we are straining every nerve to meet and drive them back.—Surely no one will complain of the want of interest in the war, for the Fall campaign bids fair to outstrip the operations of any preceding season.

An interesting revival of religion, under the ministration of Methodists and Baptists, has been going on at Clayton, Johnston county, for the past two weeks. There have been a large number of conversions and the interest in the meetings, which are held day and night, continues.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

WAKE COUNTY.

	Turner	Arrington
Raleigh, No. 1	205	50
Raleigh, No. 2	106	0
(By telegraph.)		
Kinston, Nov. 4.—Vote in Kinston: Yellowley 77; Bridgers 30. Mostly Mail.—Yellowley 20; Bridgers 0.		

Weldon, Nov. 4.—The vote at this precinct is as follows: Bridgers 67; Yellowley 4.

Hillsboro, Nov. 4.—The official vote here is as follows: Turner 205; Arrington 50. Turner's maj. 155.

Walnut Grove box gave Turner 57 and Arrington 17.

Salisbury, Nov. 4.—Salisbury box: Ramsay 233; Lander 114; Stansill 2.

Charlotte, Nov. 4.—Charlotte vote: Lander 369; Ramsay 54.

Goldsboro, Nov. 4.—Only four precincts heard from, which give McRae 236; Leach 66; Faison 1; Devane 1. Goldsboro gave 209 for McRae and 15 for Leach. Nothing from Dublin or Sampson.

Durham's, Nov. 4.—Turner 56; Arrington 38.

Greensboro, Nov. 4.—Gilmer's majority 215.

High Point, Nov. 4.—Brown's majority 55.

Lexington, Nov. 4.—Asbe 111; Christian 18.

Concord, Nov. 4.—Lander 111; Ramsay 102.

Harrisburg, Nov. 4.—Lander 30; Ramsay 1.

Company's Shops, Nov. 4.—Vote at Graham: Gilmer 71; Brown 8. Not official.

Economize.

The time has been when economical living consisted principally in the art of saving and properly investing money, but that time has passed away and it would be infinitely better for us now, if one half of the money in the country were burned; still the necessity for economising exists to an alarming extent. Almost every article of food and clothing, both for man and beast is distressingly scarce, and it behoovs every good citizen, particularly the government, to save everything and waste nothing.

The above reflections were suggested to our mind, yesterday, on being shown, at the harness factory of C. W. D. Hutchings, Esq., of this city, a full set of four horse wagon harness made of heavy cart case except the bearings and fastenings.

This harness presents quite a neat appearance and we were assured by Mr. H. that they would last in regular use for five or six years, and that he could furnish such harness at from one fifty to one hundred dollars less than all leather harness, it being a saving of about 20 pounds to the set.

Would it not be well for the Quartermaster to call on Mr. H. and order a few hundred pair, and thus save a few thousand pounds of leather to keep a few thousand helpless children from going barefooted this winter? If the government continues its system of pressing all the leather in the country the people at home are destined to freeze. Save everything that is to eat or wear, or the war may end before we are free.

The City by the Sea.

For one hundred and thirty days have man's iron machines of destruction, hurled a perfect tempest of deadly missiles upon the "Doomed City by the Sea," But the "starred-crossed banner," emblem of peace and security, still floats in the breeze over the ruined walls of Sumter. Some few shells have entered the city, but only one house has been struck. Although the most far-reaching guns, to the number of thirty, and of largest calibre, have for the past ten days and nights been thundering at least two shots to the minute, but little harm has resulted to the town. The distance of four miles, the nearest guns in position on Morris Island, has proved to be too far for any serious detriment to houses or citizens. Gen. Gilmore has reported through Admiral Dahlgren, now at Washington, "that the reduction of Charleston has but just begun." And it is the opinion of the attacking officer, that months will yet roll round before a hostile foot will desecrate the capital of "secessiondom."

Later from the Mountains.

We were happy to learn yesterday from Colonel Little, Aid to the Governor, that a letter had been received at the Executive office from Governor Vance, dated at Marshall, Madison county, on the 3d instant, furnishing the pleasant intelligence that the enemy had retired from this State to East Tennessee. They committed damaging depredations on private individuals and effects, as is their custom, wherever they went, and took of several prominent loyal citizens in chains, but that portion of our State is free from them again, and we hope it may remain so for the balance of the winter.

The Election Yesterday.—The voting here was done quietly and everything passed off without excitement. The vote polled in this city was much smaller than usual, but the majority in the county for Turner will be quite large. We give all the returns received up to the time of going to press.

1st Lt. R. E. Walker, Co. G, 40th Reg't (artillery) having resigned, J. B. Robinson has been promoted to Sr. 1st and F. B. Haskett to Jr. 1st, and N. F. Leseraft elected to fill vacancy.

The operators on the Express Company's Telegraph line between here and Charlotte will please accept our thanks for their kindness in sending us election returns.

From Lee's Army—Vote in Cooke's Brigade

Camp 27th N. C. T., Cooke's Brigade,
Near Brandy Station, Va.,
Oct. 30th, 1863.

Dear Progress:—I again take occasion to remind you and the "home folks" that there are some of us still here, and under the circumstances are doing as well as could reasonably be expected. Cold and colds, beef and diarrhœa are the leading articles in camp just now. Every man in the entire brigade is troubled about one or the other of the above mentioned things, and some are so very unfortunate as to have a consolidation of all of these "blessings in disguise." Yet there is no break in the spirits of the troops, and the only complaint is the scarcity of wood. The leading desire is to move camp to where there is more of it. I suppose we will do that in a day or two, and then we will be all right again in a short time. I have been unable to gather any "war news" from the front. Meade seems to be spreading himself on the reconstruction of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, and the Union. He may get on pretty well with the former, but if that other scheme ain't a dead cock in the pit, then Southern pluck and bullets are humbugs.

I will now give you an incident in the battle at Bristoe, which I can assure you is *strictly* true, as the officer who *saw* it told me about it, is a man of undoubted veracity. There was a man of Co. A, 27th N. C. T., named Geo. P. Piner, who went into the fight with a small Testament in his breast pocket. A ball struck the book and penetrated as far as the 5th chap. Matt. 21st and 22d verse. It merely blackened that passage, glanced off and left the man uninjured. The verses reads; "Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill, and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment, and whosoever is angry with his brother without cause shall be in danger of the judgment." The man said that Yankee ball was like the devil, it had to turn its course when met by scriptural opposition. There was a man also of the same company and regiment, named J. H. Parker, who discovered a Yankee sharpshooter behind an old chimney; he ran up to him and *bayoneted* the Yank through the body, killing him instantly. Parker, I am sorry to say, was killed himself shortly afterwards.

I herewith send you a consolidated vote of our brigade for members of Congress. The vote is not full as several of the companies were on detail. Some voted with other regiments, because they did not have three freeholders to hold the election. I send it as I could get it, and you may be thankful for it for it was any amount of trouble to get it.

Yours truly, Hal.

1st District—Smith 39; Lake none; Warren 10; Henry none.

2d District—Bridgers 68; Yellowley 39; Grimes none; Dunn none.

3d District—McRae 16; Devane 11; Faison 9; Leach 21.

4th District—Fuller 52; Strange 60; Moore 1.

5th District—Arrington 41; Turner 64; Davis 1.

6th District—Gilmer 47; Brown 11.

7th District—Asbe 88; Christian 169.

8th District—Lander 83; Ramsay 66; Stansill none; Harris 8.

9th District—Gaither none; Smith 20.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The following is taken from the latest Northern papers received:

THE NEW ROAD TO RICHMOND.

The New York *Times* has a long editorial on the subject of its contemporaries over the new route to Richmond. It is contended by one that the Peninsula is the only road by which the Federals can reach the "rebel capital," and by another that the Administration will not take it because it was chosen by Gen. McClellan. It says:

Now, we are not aware that Gen. McClellan has taken out a patent for the Peninsula line of operations against Richmond, though we had supposed that the same public failure he made in his attempt to reach the rebel capital by this route, would not prove a very powerful temptation to infringe any right he may have to its exclusive possession. We rather fancy, however, that it will be found that the chief obstacle to our gaining Richmond by any of the half-a-dozen attempts we have made against it, by both the overland and the Peninsula lines, has been the rebel army that has obstructed our path, rather than anything in the path itself. If we could only discover a method of eliminating Lee's army, we imagine "On to Richmond" would be an easy task. Until this is done there will be a very serious obstacle to our getting there by *any* route. On the face of the map there is certainly nothing in either the overland or the Peninsula line to Richmond that need much embarrass an advance. They are both good enough, and we do not know that there is much to choose between them. From the line of the Rappahannock, now held by our advance cavalry, the distance to Richmond is but sixty miles, with the advantage of a railroad and several rivers by which to supply an army—a task which, put into comparison with Rosecran's great march from Murfreesboro' to Chattanooga, is but child's play. In the mere matter of the territorial march the Peninsula line is undoubtedly the shorter; but this route has the counterbalancing disadvantages which always attach to military operations dependent on a water line for a connection with the base of supplies. We take it that the question of an advance to Richmond is one which will be decided purely by military contingencies. If Lee ventures on the further subtraction of another corps from the Army of Northern Virginia for reinforcements to the army fronting Chattanooga, it will open to Gen. Meade an opportunity which he will quickly seize. If he does not venture to make the subtraction, owing to the menace of Meade's presence, the Army of the Potomac will still be serving the purpose of keeping that force in check, and thus lessening the task of our army in Tennessee. Whether or not Gen. Meade should at present attempt a new campaign against Richmond, is therefore, simply a question of the relative strength of the two armies, and the cant about the "road to Richmond," and the ascription of any special magical virtues to that by the Peninsula, is the dictate either of an unintelligible stupidity or of a very intelligible factiousness.

GEN. SCOTT—HIS LAST WORDS.

The "veteran hero" of Bull Run, Gen. Winfield Scott, has returned to New York and taken rooms at Delmonico's. The New York papers say a great many of the personal admirers of the Venerable Humbug have called to "have a shake of the distinguished old soldier's hand." A "personal admirer," connected with the New York *Times*, called and prints the important results of the visit:

He was cordially welcomed by the General, whom he found enjoying the society of two lads, his grandchildren. The veteran is pleased to see his friends, but the necessity and propriety of not making visits too long will suggest themselves. As to his spirits they are excellent, and his feelings cordial and hearty as ever. His health is what he terms good, though he suffers from an affection of the spine, which prevents him from walking as much as he would wish; still he generally walks to his church and takes some moderate strolls. He remarked:

"I am now going up to course my years, a longer period than the Great Disposer of events permits many men to live, yet I praise Him that still my mental faculties are unimpaired, and that they are as vigorous as ever. I just had a visit from a friend, hoary-headed like myself and my senior in years; yet he and I were conversing upon matters that occurred forty and fifty years ago—matters which are as vivid to my memory now as at the periods they happened. True it is that old age will shake the best of men, but when a young man is very strong and possessed of an excellent constitution. Besides these, I was of a very determined resolution."

The General is most scrupulous in attendance at church, and is a close and constant student of the Word of God. His reverence for and gratitude to his Creator is one of the many marked characteristics of the venerable Christian. He expects to remain in the city during the winter, and his apartments are arranged with that view. As he has been all his life he is now, an early riser, his breakfast hour being eight. After this he drives out; writes and reads; a short nap during the day, and he retires at 10 o'clock.

On the subject of the war the General is reticent. It gives him pain. To a question in regard to it he shook his head, replying, "That is a matter I do not talk upon; it is a subject for others to discuss, and not for me to dwell upon in my old age. It is in younger hands, and must now engage the attention of other heads."

When his carriage awaits him at Delmonico's, and it is known to be Gen. Scott's, a crowd of persons, anxious to have a glance at the time-honored veteran, gather around it. He is most courteous and has a kind "How do you do?" for all.

It may be stated in this connection that the General is understood to have been devoting a very large portion of his time for a long while past to writing; the subject of his labor is not definitely known, but if the result is for the world it will be one of greatest value and importance, and also be another monument to one of the greatest and most successful warriors of the age in which he lives.

LATE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the official report of General R. E. Lee, of the recent operations in Northern Virginia, accompanied by reports from Maj. Gen. Stuart and Brig. Gen Imboden:

Head'qs Army Northern Va.,
October 23, 1863.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

General:—In advance of a detailed report, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the department, the following outline of the recent operations of this army:

With the design of bringing on an engagement with the Federal army, which was encamped around Culpeper Court House, extending thence to the Rapidan, this army crossed that river on the 9th inst., and advanced by way of Madison Court House. Our progress was necessarily slow, as the march was by circuitous and concealed roads, in order to avoid the observation of the enemy.

General Fitz Lee, with his cavalry division and a detachment of infantry, remained to hold our lines South of the Rapidan; General Stuart, with Hampton's division, moved on the right of the column. With a portion of his command he attacked the advance of the enemy near James City, on the 10th, and drove them back towards Culpeper. Our main body arrived near that place on the 11th instant, and discovered that the enemy had retreated towards the Rappahannock, ruining or destroying his stores. We were compelled to halt during the rest of the day to provision the troops but the cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, continued to press the enemy's rear guard towards the Rappahannock. A large force of Federal cavalry, in the meantime, had crossed the Rapidan, after our movement begun, but was repulsed by Gen. Fitz Lee, and pursued towards Brandy Station.

Near that place the commands of Stuart and Lee united, on the afternoon of the 11th, and after a severe engagement, drove the enemy's cavalry across the Rappahannock, with heavy loss.

On the morning of the 12th, the army marched in two columns, with the design of reaching the Orange and Alexandria railroad, north of the river, and interrupting the retreat of the enemy.

After a skirmish with some of the Federal cavalry at Jeffersonton, we reached the Rappahannock at Warrenton Springs, in the afternoon, where the passage of the river was disputed by cavalry and artillery. The enemy was quickly driven off by a detachment of our cavalry, aided by a small force of infantry and a battery. Early next morning, 13th, the march was resumed, and the two columns re-united at Warrenton, in the afternoon, when another halt was made to supply the troops with provisions. The enemy fell back rapidly along the line of the railroad, and early on the 14th the pursuit was continued, a portion of the army moving by way of New Baltimore, towards Bristow Station, and the rest, accompanied by the main body of the cavalry, proceeding to the same point by Auburn Mills and Greenwich. Near the former place a skirmish took place between General Ewell's advance and the rear guard of the enemy, which was forced back and rapidly pursued.

The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several direct parallel roads, while our troops were compelled to march by difficult and circuitous routes. We were consequently unable to intercept him. General Hill arrived first at Bristow Station, where his advance, consisting of two brigades, became engaged with a force largely superior in numbers, posted behind the railroad embankment. The particulars of the action have not been officially reported, but the brigades were repulsed with severe loss, and five pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners captured. Before the rest of the troops could be brought up, and the position of the enemy ascertained, he retreated across Broad Run. The next morning he was reported to be fortifying beyond Bull Run, extending his line towards the Little River Turnpike.

The Vicinity of the entrenchments around Washington and Alexandria, rendered it useless to turn his new position, as it was apparent that he could readily retire to them and would [illegible] attacked in [illegible] positions. [illegible] therefore deemed unnecessary, and [illegible] railroad from Cedar Run southward [illegible] reach the army reformed, on the 15th [illegible] river, leaving [illegible] cavalry in the [illegible] rear.

The cavalry of the [illegible] advanced on the following day, and some skirmishing occurred at Buckland. General Stuart, with Hampton's division, retired slowly towards Warrenton, in order to draw the enemy in that direction, thus exposing his flank and rear to Gen. Lee, who moved from Auburn and attacked him near Buckland. As soon as General Stuart heard the sound of Lee's guns he turned upon the enemy, who, after a short resistance, broke and fled in confusion, pursued by General Stuart nearly to Haymarket, and by General Lee to Gainesville. Here the Federal infantry was encountered, and, after capturing a number of them during the night, the cavalry slowly retired before their advance on the following day. When the movement of the army from the Rapidan commenced, General Imboden was instructed to advance down the Valley, and guard the gaps of the mountains on our left. This duty was well performed by that officer, and on the 13th instant he marched into Charlestown, and succeeded, by a well concerted plan, in surrounding the place and capturing nearly the whole force stationed there, with all their stores and transportation, only a few escaped to Harper's Ferry. The enemy advanced from that place in superior numbers to attack Gen. Imboden, who retired, bringing off his prisoners and captured property, his command suffering very little loss, and inflicting some damage upon the pursuing column. In the course of these operations two thousand four hundred and thirty-six (2,436) prisoners were captured, including forty-one commissioned officers. Of the above number, four hundred and thirty-four (434) were taken by General Imboden.

A more complete account, with a statement of our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, will be forwarded as soon as the necessary official reports have been received.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

R. E. Lee, General.

Official: John Withers, A. A. G.

Bunkers, Va., Oct. 20, 1863.

General:—After offering some considerable resistance to the advance of the enemy at this point yesterday, in accordance with the suggestion of Major General Lee, I retired with Hampton's division slowly before the enemy, until within two miles and a half of Warrenton, in order that Major General Lee, coming from Auburn, might have an opportunity to attack the enemy in flank and rear. The plan proved successful. The enemy followed slowly and cautiously after Hampton's division, when, on hearing Major General Lee's guns on their flank, I pressed upon them vigorously in the front. They at first resisted my attack stubbornly, but once broken, the rout was complete. I pursued them from within three miles of Warrenton to Buckland, the horses in full speed the whole distance, the enemy retreating in great confusion.

Major General Lee had attacked them in flank just below Buckland. We captured about two hundred prisoners, eight wagons and ambulances, arms, horses and equipments. The rout was the most complete that any cavalry has ever suffered during this war.

Crossing at Buckland, General Fitz Lee pushed down the pike towards Gainesville, while I, with the few men of Gordon's and Rosser's brigades who could be collected after our unusually long chase, moved around to our left, and pressed down towards Haymarket. Here I encountered, besides a large cavalry force, the first army corps, who retired a short distance beyond Haymarket, on the Carolina road. I attacked their infantry pickets by moonlight, and scattered them over the fields, capturing many. General Lee pressed down to within a short distance of Gainesville, when he encountered their infantry, and captured prisoners from the first army corps on that road also. The pursuit was continued until after dark. The cavalry force was commanded by Kilpatrick and composed of ten regiments. Most respectfully,

(Signed) J. E. B. Stuart, Major General.

Official: John Withers, Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters Valley District,
In the Fork of the Shenandoah,
Near Front Royal, October 19, 1863.

Col. R. H. Chilton, Chief of Staff A. N. V.:

Colonel: Yesterday (Sunday) morning, at 4 o'clock, I moved from Berryville in pursuit, and capture the garrison at Charlestown. The movement was complete, the enemy having no suspicion of my approach until I had the town entirely surrounded. I found the enemy occupying the Court House jail and some contiguous buildings, in the heart of the town, loopholed for musketry, and the Court House yard enclosed by a heavy wall of oak timber. To my demand for a surrender, Col. Simpson requested an hour for consideration. I offered him five minutes, to which he replied, "take me, if you can." I immediately opened on the buildings with artillery. At less than two hundred yards, and with a half a dozen shells drove out the enemy into the streets, where he formed and fled towards Harper's Ferry. At the edge of the town, he was met by the 18th cavalry, Col. Imboden's and Gilmor's battalions.

One volley was exchanged, when the enemy threw down his arms and surrendered unconditionally. The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and five officers who were mounted, fled at the first fire, and ran the gauntlet, and escaped towards Harper's Ferry. The force I captured was the 9 Maryland regiment, and three companies of cavalry, numbering between four and five hundred men and officers. I have not had time to have them counted. In wagons, horses and mules, arms, ammunition, medicine and clothing, were considerable, all of which I have saved, and will have properly accounted for. As I expected, the Harper's Ferry forces, infantry, artillery and cavalry, appeared at Charlestown in less than two hours after I fired the first gun. Having promptly sent off the prisoners and property, I was prepared for them. I retired from the town and fell back slowly towards Berryville, fighting the enemy all the way, from 10 o'clock till near sunset. My loss, as far as ascertained, is very small—five killed and 15 or 20 wounded, more or less, three or four mortally. Captain Coleman will lose an arm, and Captain Cunnel was badly shot in the hip. I think a few—ten or fifteen broken down men—who straggled behind, were captured. We killed and wounded dreadfully several of the enemy in the Court House, including the adjutant of the 9th Maryland; and in the fight along the road the enemy's loss was considerable, as we ambuscaded them several times with good effect. I marched nearly all night, and reached the river here at daybreak. It was quite full, but I have effected a safe crossing of the north branch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. Imboden, Brigadier General.

Official: John Withers, A. A. G.

Gen. Hardee, (author of the Tactics,) is now in command of Gen. Bishop Polk's division of the Chickamauga army. Gen. Hardee has proved himself in many fields to be one of our best Generals in the service, and if General Bragg retires, as he has himself requested to be allowed to do, we know of no one who could command the army with a greater prestige of success. And assisted by such Generals as Cheatham, Armstrong and Cleburne, General Thomas would find an advance into upper Georgia any thing but "a pleasant tour of inspection," as he once remarked of his campaign in Kentucky.

Tennessee.—McMinnville is a mountain village of about 1500 inhabitants, the terminus of the McMinnville and Manchester railroad, and county town of Warren county. It is on the banks of a beautiful little river, and a place of local and military consequence. It was well stocked with private goods, etc.

Wartrace is the junction of the Shelbyville road with the Nashville and Chattanooga road, and also a point of considerable importance.

Shelbyville is well known as the third town of note in Middle Tennessee, and the seat of last summer's campaign. The route of Wheeler's march from there places ran through the richest portions of the State.

Co. D, 58th Regiment, at Smithville, Turner 33, Arrington 19.

Office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of N. C.
Nov. 3, A. D. 1863, A. L., 5863.

It being deemed important that all persons having claims against the Grand Lodge of any character are required to present them for payment to the Grand Treasurer on Tuesday, the 24 day of the next Grand Communication.

R. F. WATSON,
Nov 5-ewtd Grand Master.

NOTICE.

Will be sold at public auction, on [illegible] at the store of [illegible] Fayetteville, [illegible] of Corn, Fodder and Potatoes, [illegible] credit of [illegible] months, on a credit of [illegible] months, for approved endorsed paper, bearing interest from date.

Nov 5-3tawtd Mary A. Smith, Admr'x.

U. S. AUCTION SALES.

By Wilkes Morris, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALE AT AUCTION
BY CATALOGUE

On WEDNESDAY, 18TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the cargoes of Steam Ships

SUNKIE, BANSHEE, GEN'L BEAUREGARD AND PET,

with sundry consignments from other Ships, making the largest and by far the most attractive sale of the season—as enumerated, viz:

DRY GOODS.

3 cases Super Broad Cloth—various colors
1 bale Super Blue Broad Cloth
1 bale Super Black Broad Cloth
4 bales Cassimeres
1 bale Mixed Meltons
2 cases Brown and Gray Mixtures
12 bales Dark Fancy and Black and White Selvedge Prints
12 cases Bleached Shirting
2 cases Fine Unbleached Shirting
4 cases Black Alpaca
2 cases Dark DeLaines
1 case Black Sewing Silk
1 case Lace Flannel
1 case Fancy Wove Flannel
2 cases India Twills
3 cases Stay Bindings
1 case Linen Huckaback
1 bale Linen Sheeting
3 cases Linen Thread
3 cases Spool Cotton
1 case Machine Thread
2 bales Blue Mottles
4 bales Regatta Stripes
1 bale Bedtick
2 cases Linen Cambric Handk's
1 bale Fancy Mohairs
1 bale Fancy Flannel Shirts
16 cases L. C. Shirts—Linen Fronts
1 case Gent's Half Hose
2 cases Ladies White and Slate Hose
2 cases Misses White and Grey Hose
3 cases Pins
3 cases Flexible Agate and Bronze Buttons
1 case Fancy and Silk Buttons
2 cases Knitting Needles
2 cases Hooks and Eyes
3 cases Needles, Hair Pins, &c

SUNDRIES.

2 cases Ready Made Clothing
1 case Violin Strings
1 case French Watch Glasses
2 cases French Felt Hats
3 cases Brazilian Hats

SHOES AND LEATHER.

64 cases Gents' and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, [illegible] manufacture, superior material and finish
140 cases Bluchers, assorted
19 rolls Harness Leather
100 sides Sole Leather
2 bales English Sole Leather
2 cases French Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

32 cases Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper
28 cases Envelopes, well assorted
5 cases Steel Pens
3 cases Lead Pencils
5 bales Wove News Paper, 30 x 40
14 cases Cotton Cards
5 do Wool Cards
4 do Cotton Carding
1 case Tin Solder in strips
10,000 lbs. Hollow Ware
4 casks Hoes
2 do Cutlery
2 do Screws
1 do Awls

GROCERIES.

50 Boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
50 do English Bellow Soap
40 bags Prime Cape Coffe
16 chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
25 boxes Laundry Starch
65 do Corn Starch
21 kitts Mackerel
5 kitts Salmon
497 sacks Liverpool Salt
800 do do do 28 lbs each

DRUGS.

16 cases Quinine, 2,000 ozs
170 kegs Bi Carb. Soda
15 casks Alchohol
16 barrels Epsom Salts
10 casks do do
20 barrels Bleaching Powder
10 do Alum
10 do Borax
3 cases do
4 do Extract Logwood
14 do best English Mustard
2 do Bro Windsor Soap

AND

70 Cases Drugs, assorted—

Iodide Potass,	Sulph Morphia,
Powd. Ipecac,	Gum Camphor,
Tart. Acid,	Ipecac Wine,
Tinct. Opii,	Pulv. Opii,
Gum Opii,	Cream Tartar,
Ung. Hydrag Fort,	Ung. Hydrag Mit.
Pil. Hydrarg,	Citric Acid,
Iodine,	Oxymel Scilla,
Bromos Carb.,	Croton Oil,
Ess. Lemon,	Glycerine,
Liquorice Paste,	Blue Galls,
Blue Stone,	Thumb Blue
Baking Powder,	Castor Oil,
Cod Liver Oil,	Gum Arabic
Nitrate Magnesia,	Chlo. Lime,
Magnesia Carb,	Dover's Powders
Potass Nitr,	Ether, Sulph. Opp.

Nov. 5-3t